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APPLICATION NO.	FILI	NG DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/699,819	11	/04/2003	Jang-Kun Song	6192.0134.D1	4463
7590 05/05/2004				EXAMINER	
McGuireWoo	ds LLP		QI, ZHI QIANG		
Suite 1800 1750 Tysons Boulevard				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
McLean, VA 22102			2871		
				DATE MAILED: 05/05/2004	DATE MAILED: 05/05/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Applicati n No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/699,819	SONG ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examin r	Art Unit				
	Mike Qi	2871				
The MAILING DATE of this c mmunication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timed within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 No	ovember 2003.					
·						
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	53 O.G. 213.				
Disposition of Claims						
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 23-28 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 23-28 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicated any not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	epted or b) objected to by the I drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Section is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No. <u>09/559,483</u> . ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 11/4/03.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Do 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:					

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DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 6,278,503 (Nishikawa et al).

<u>Claim 23</u>, Nishikawa discloses (col.1, line 15 – col.9, line 23; Figs. 8A, 8B) that a method of fabricating a liquid crystal display comprising:

- forming a gate line (51) and gate electrode (52), i.e., a gate line assembly on a first substrate (50);
- depositing a gate insulating layer covering the gate lines, that means
 depositing a gate insulating layer onto the first substrate with the gate line
 assembly;
- the TFT structure must have a semiconductor pattern formed on the gate insulating layer, and the semiconductor pattern is covered with the gate electrode; and the source/drain electrodes overlapped with side edges of the

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semiconductor pattern; and the data lines (57) crossing the gate lines (51); and a protective layer such as interlayer insulating layer (54) functions as a passivation layer formed on the data lines (57), the semiconductor pattern and gate insulating layer; that is a conventional structure of a liquid crystal display.

Although Nishikawa does not expressly disclose that forming the protective layer and the gate insulating layer except some portion of the drain electrode by etching, that means forming opening; and the pixel area forming a protrusion pattern, therefore, the pixel electrode at the pixel area having opening pattern and the pixel electrode covers the protrusion pattern.

However, Nishikawa discloses (col.8, line 63 – col.9, line 23; Figs.8A, 8B) that the end portions of the pixel electrodes (6) protrude upward (forming an opening of a pixel electrode, and the pixel electrode is connected to the drain electrode), and the Fig.8B shows the pixel electrodes (6) partially cover the protrusion, and pixel electrode is connected to the drain electrode, so that would contact the drain electrode, such that the orientation control slope portions (7a, 7b) are formed in the orientation control film covering those end portions, therefore, the orientation of the liquid crystal molecules would be controlled on both sides of the protruding portion, and obtaining a wide viewing angle.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to arrange the pixel electrode having opening and protrusion, and

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the pixel electrode covers the protrusion pattern as claimed in claim 23 for achieving a wide viewing angle.

4. Claims 24-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nishikawa as applied to claim 23 above, and further in view of applicant admitted prior art (AAPA)

<u>Claim 24</u>, the lacking limitation is such that forming color filter, common electrode and the pixel electrode faces the common electrode.

However, AAPA discloses (page 5, lines 9-19; Figs, 2A, 2B) that the common electrode (21) provided on the top substrate (20), and before the ITO processing, the color filter formed on the substrate (20), such that the color filter formed on the substrate and the common electrode formed on the color filter through a transparent conductive layer (ITO), and that is a conventional process to fabricate a liquid crystal display in order to obtain a color display. Concerning the limitation such that aligning the two substrate, and the pixel electrode faces the common electrode that is a conventional process, and Nishikawa also discloses (Fig.8B) the pixel electrode (6) faces the common electrode (61) and when assembly the liquid crystal display device, the two substrates must be aligned.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to those skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to arrange color filter for achieving a color display.

<u>Claim 25</u>, Nishikawa discloses (Fig.8B) that a vertical alignment film (56) coated onto the pixel electrode (6); a vertical alignment film (62) coated onto the common

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electrode (61); and injecting a liquid crystal (70) into the gap between the two substrates.

<u>Claim 26</u>, Nishikawa discloses (col.1, line 50 – col.2, line 24) that the liquid crystal (70) has negative dielectric constant anisotropy.

<u>Claim 27-28</u>, Nishikawa discloses (col.1, lines 15 – 55) that the pixel electrode composes of ITO (transparent conductive layer), and the common electrode composed of ITO (transparent conductive layer).

Conclusion

- 5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- 6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mike Qi whose telephone number is (571) 272-2299. The examiner can normally be reached on M-T 8:00 am-5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Kim can be reached on (571) 272-2293. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mike Qi April 22, 2004 SULL CONTROL OF THE STATE OF TH